

## PERRYSBURG JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1854.

Our correspondent "Scribe" will please favor us with an article upon some other subject. The one he has prepared is liable to criticism. In writing for the public, (it may be proper for us to say,) the personal pronoun, first person singular number, should be as sparingly used as possible, so that the subject, and not the writer, may occupy the attention of the reader. But if the writer parade his own personal qualities for public inspection, whether he discuss them seriously, playfully or ironically, the charge of egotism is almost certain to be applied by some crusty reader.

Let our friend try his pen upon another theme of more general interest. Practice will not hurt him, but rather do him good, whether he get before the public or not.

**THE HERALD OF FREEDOM.**—This is the name of a large, well filled and well printed paper, the first number of which we have received, dated at Wakarusa, Kansas Territory. It is published by G. W. Brown & Co., at \$2 a year in advance. The object of the paper is indicated by its title, to make Kansas a free state, and to this end it appeals to the friends of freedom everywhere, who take an interest in the new territory, to sustain this new enterprise. Extensive arrangements have been completed to make an able, first class paper of the Herald of Freedom, a large editorial and mechanical force secured, and an office with steam engine attached, costing about \$10,000. The paper will doubtless be the best medium of intelligence of the progress of the new territory.

**Graham's Magazine** for November is a good number, containing the usual amount of choice reading. An article on the Scenery of the Heavens, illustrated, embraces a pretty full description of the principal comets yet discovered. Richard H. See & Co., are now the publishers of this old and favorite Magazine.

**PUTNAM FOR NOVEMBER.**—This number of Putnam's Magazine is a very excellent one, filled with a quality of pure American literature which we look for in vain elsewhere. There is no periodical that we read with so much real pleasure as this. It is sparkling with genius, pleasantry, originality and good sense, and never tires with its platitudes or common place articles. All is fresh, vigorous, manly and truly American.

**THE REVELLE**, is the name of a new daily and weekly paper which some of our typographical friends in Columbus are about to establish. The prospectus has been shown us, and we like the "platform" which the boys lay down for their "beat," and believe they will succeed if they stick to it—and stick together. Shepard and Bradford are inveterate typos. Success to the Rev-elle, and to the boys.

**A "SEA SERPENT" IN LAKE ERIE.**—The Dunkirk Journal of a recent date says that a marine monster was lately seen in the bay at that place. He was of serpentine form, from 30 to 40 feet in length, and was distinctly seen to move about in the water with an agility equal to that of the most expert of the finny tribe.

**CRANBERRIES.**—This delectable wild fruit must be quite plenty this year. It brings \$1.50 to 1.75 per bushel in this market. We notice a large lot at Thomas & Dogget's, destined for the Chicago market.—[Madison Democrat.]

**OFFICIAL VOTE OF INDIANA.**—The Indianapolis Sentinel publishes the official vote of Indiana for state officers. The columns foot up as follows:

E. B. COLLINS, N. HAYDEN, Maj.	
Sec. of state, 98,259	85,636 12,623
H. F. TALBOT, JNO P DUNN.	
Aud. of state, 91,812	86,208 5,604
WM. R. NOFFINGER, ELIJ. NEWTON.	
Treas. of state, 74,359	85,592 11,233
G. B. GOOKINS, A. P. HOVEY.	
Judge sup. court, 96,386	85,357 11,029
CALEB MILLS, WM. C. LARRABEE.	
Sup. pub. inst'n, 99,857	85,835 14,022

The majority for the People's ticket will average about 12,000, taking into consideration certain votes cast throughout the state, which are not counted for the regular candidates, in consequence of the names not being correctly given.

By the above it will appear as if the Democratic candidate for treasurer is elected by a large majority, but this is accounted for by the fact that 23,367 were cast for Wm. F. Noffinger, instead of Wm. R. Noffinger. The votes not counted were beyond question intended for the regular candidate, and we have no doubt he will be declared elected. By counting these votes, the majority for Mr. Noffinger would be 12,134.—[Cin. Gaz.]

**A BIG MAJORITY.**—The Fusionists in this state are crowing lustily over their majority of 75,000, which is rather a large preponderance, we admit; but it is nothing to the majority which Mott, the Democratic candidate for canal commissioner, has received in Pennsylvania, which will be nearly, if not quite 200,000 over his Whig competitor!! Black, the Democratic nominee for supreme court judge, is also elected by from 75,000 to 100,000 majority.—[Cin. Enq.]

The Enquirer takes it very coolly when the Know Nothings happen to vote for the Democratic candidates, but if they chance to vote some other way, the Enquirer is all wrath and cabbage and patriotism beautifully "hashed" together. Mr. Darsie, the Whig candidate for canal commissioner in Pennsylvania, is a Scotchman by the incident of birth—a matter over which he had no control—but an American citizen by choice. It is this fact which explains the heavy majority against him, of which the Enquirer boasts.

**THIS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**—Mr. Mott has the following official and reported majorities in the several counties of this congressional district:

Hancock,	284	Williams,	227
Wood,	359	Defiance,	341
Lucas,	850	Paulding,	374
Fulton,	241	Van Wert, (rep.)	300
Henry,	61	Putnam,	254

Total majority in the district, 3,291

**Our Neighboring Counties.**

The northwestern counties have done unusually bad, at the recent election, both on the state and county tickets. We still claim the banner for little Henry. Here is the result in several of the neighboring counties:

**LUCAS.**—Entire fusion ticket elected by majorities ranging from 400 to 850.

**WOOD.**—Fusion county ticket elected by an average majority of 300; state ticket by about the same.

**HANCOCK.**—Majority of about 200 for the fusion state ticket. County ticket divided: the democrats elect the auditor, clerk and surveyor; the balance fusion.

**PUTNAM.**—Entire democratic county ticket elected. Swan has a majority of 1, and Miller 3.

**ALLEN.**—Fusion county ticket elected by a majority of 1,300. State ticket, ditto.

**PAULDING.**—A majority of nearly 400 for the fusion state ticket. The democratic ticket polled only about 30 votes.

**DEFIANCE.**—The fusion state ticket in a majority of about 200. Democratic county ticket elected.

**WILLIAMS.**—Fusion county ticket elected, with the exception of probate judge, by majorities ranging from 1 to 169. The fusion state ticket has a somewhat greater majority.

**FULTON.**—Fusion majority on the state ticket, and the county ticket divided: a fu-

sion auditor, probate judge and commissioner; the balance democrats.—[Napoleon N. West, (dem.)]

**The Final Result in Pennsylvania.**

In another column we present the full and complete results of the recent election in this State, corrected from the official returns received at Harrisburg. The totals may be succinctly stated as follows:—

**GOVERNOR.**

James Pollock, whig, &c.	204,088
William Bigler, democrat,	167,001
B. Rush Bradford,	1,503

Pollock's majority over Bigler, 37,087

**CANAL COMMISSIONER.**

Henry S. Mott, democrat,	274,074
George Darsie, whig,	83,351
R. M. Spicer, American,	1,224

Mott's majority over Darsie, 190,743

**JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.**

Jeremiah S. Black, democrat,	167,010
Thomas H. Baird, American,	120,526
Daniel Smyser, whig,	73,751

Black's majority over Baird, 46,414

**PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.**

Against a prohibitory liquor law,	163,510
For a prohibitory liquor law,	158,342

Maj. against a prohibitory law, 5,168

Mr. Pollock's majority, which the day after the election was calculated at from 10 to 20,000, has gone up to over 37,000. Gov. Bigler's vote, which may be considered a fair test of the strength of the democratic party in the State, since Nebraskaism and Campbellism have had time to work upon it, is only 167,001, or over 31,000 less than Pierce got in 1852, and nearly 20,000 less than Bigler himself got in 1851.

The full vote for Mr. Pollock is the largest ever cast for any candidate in the State except that of Mr. Mott, which, however, cannot be regarded as a criterion of party strength, since the Americans and Democrats, both voted for him. The following shows the entire number of votes cast by each party at the four most important elections that have taken place in the last six years:—

	1848.	1851.	1852.	1854.
	Pre't.	Gov'r.	Pre't.	Gov'r.
Whig	185,730	178,034	179,122	204,088
Democratic	172,186	186,499	198,568	167,001
Free Soil	11,177	60	8,524	
American		1,869	1,670	1,503
Total	369,093	366,452	387,884	372,592

Mr. Pollock, it will be seen, gets 24,966 more votes than were cast for Gen. Scott in 1852; 26,054 more than were cast for Gov. Johnson in 1851, and 18,000 more than was cast for Gen. Taylor in 1848. The total vote is the largest ever polled, except that for President in 1852. Gov. Bigler has lost nearly 20,000 of the friends who voted for him three years ago. Gov. Pollock apparently gaining all of them, as well as some thousands of new voters. Judge Black, although re-elected by a very large majority over his highest competitor, is 31,558 behind Bigler's vote of 1852, and 19,498 behind Bigler's vote in 1851. His entire vote is only 9 more than Bigler's now is, and adding together the vote for Baird and Smyser, he is in an actual minority of 27,157.

The proposition to enact a prohibitory liquor law is defeated by 5,168 votes. The whole number of votes polled on this question is but 321,852, or over 50,000 less than were polled for Governor. With so nice a balance of the ballots on a small turn-out of voters, it is difficult to say what would have been the result had the whole people expressed their wishes on the subject. It is plain, however, that the wishes of the 158,342 voters who desired prohibition must be so far respected as to induce the legislature to enact laws in regard to the sale of liquors, stronger than those that now exist.—[Phil. Bulletin.]

**THE RUSSIAN FLEET IN SEBASTOPOL.**—In the harbor of Sebastopol there lie 17 Russian ships-of-the-line, 4 frigates, 5 corvettes, 82 ships of less burden, and 12 steamers—in all 108 ships, carrying at least 2,000 guns.

**Great Fire in Cleveland!**—The New England Hotel destroyed, with a large number of other buildings; loss at least \$250,000!!

CLEVELAND, Oct. 28.—At half past 10 o'clock, last evening, a fire broke out on the east side of the New England stable, supposed to have caught from the sparks of a locomotive of the C. C. & C. R. R. The flames invested the building with rapidity—by wonderful efforts, horses and carriages in the stable were saved. Around this stable were a number of small frame buildings.—These were wrapped almost instantly in one wild sheet of flame. It was difficult to stand at any point, even in the rear of the fire if near, and bear the scorching fierceness of the heat. Still the New England hotel towered aloft, and its solid walls, with the energy of the firemen, looked for a while as if it would defy destruction. For a time the locomotive house of the C. C. & C. R. R. was in peril. Four engines were in it, and the bystanders dragged them beyond the reach of danger, and by extraordinary effort saved the building itself. All eyes were now directed to the New England hotel. In front, on Superior street, all was safe; the rear only was threatened. As the flames increased, the wind rose, and the spiral sheets of fire for near an acre of smaller and smouldering buildings seemed to wrap themselves around it as if resolved to involve it in a common ruin. The firemen made a bold and united effort to stay them, but in vain. The wooden out-buildings and stair case leading from it to the kitchen caught, and the fire quickly pierced into entries and door-ways and windows, and in a few minutes the west wing was in a fearful blaze.

Here the scene was terrific, for the fire leaped from the west wing, to Merwin, up Merwin to James street, sweeping Merwin's New England saloon, L. F. Burgess, wholesale grocer, Cook & Althens, clothing merchants; A. J. Wenham, druggist and grocer; Treat & Edwards, wholesale grocers; Bishop & Remington, wholesale liquor dealers; Melhinch & Stinman, commission merchants; G. H. Cranze, grocer and liquor dealer; A. W. Sprague, wholesale grocer; Merchants hotel, Barber's shop and Williams's saloon. The body of flame was so large and fierce that the firemen were unable to cope with it. It crossed the street, catching first the Custom House. This was quickly enveloped in one sheet of flame. The fire rapidly spread up the river, consuming on the west side of Merwin street, Crawford & Chamberlin's warehouse; Board of Trade rooms; Commercial Insurance office; shoe and clothing store; Wilbut & McDowell, wholesale grocers; J. Baguet, tailor; A. N. Gray's office; Crawford & Chamberlin's second warehouse; W. Bingham's hardware warehouse; A. Schaub, clothing store.

By this time the whole body of the New England hotel was on fire. Every window and door seemed vent holes for the fire. Gas pipes bursting at this time, sent the destructive element in wild fury in every direction.

It was a grand, though sad scene. Until then it was thought the fire would not cross Superior lane, but its furnace heat drove back the daring firemen. The flames caught in the building occupied as a clothing store on the north side of Superior, consuming that and the Oviatt block, burning out J. Borges's clothing store, M. Fadner's saloon; J. Fransch do.; L. Somner, shoemaker; L. & F. Burgess, wholesale grocers; J. Morrison, banker; P. Anderson, commission merchant; H. N. Gates, do.; W. R. Eckhart, do. The loss is estimated at not less than a quarter of a million. Of insurance, we can say but little, as it is now 3 o'clock, A. M., and everything in confusion, and the fire still raging, though under control. New England building—insurance \$20,000; Ross, landlord, \$8,000 on furniture, \$3,000 on lease, \$1,400 on liquors. Loss \$20,000.—Most of the buildings were insured. The Commercial was insured for \$4,800; it belonged to J. L. Hewitt. F. & F. Burgess's loss \$40,000—insured for \$20,000. H. N. Gates's loss large—no insurance. The principal sufferers were partly insured.

A fire at Lockport, N. Y., on Thursday evening last, destroyed property to the amount of \$100,000.